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Suburban Population Increasing Rapidly

THE suburban areas in the United States have for many years been experiencing a vigorous growth. This trend is indicated by census data for counties, or aggregates of neighboring counties, with large central cities, which are defined as standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's).* The suburbs are included in the parts of the SMSA's lying outside the central cities.

During the 1950-60 decade alone, the population increase in the outlying parts of the SMSA's amounted to about 18 million, or 48.6 percent, while in the central cities the rise was only 10.7 percent. Outside the SMSA's—in the essentially rural areas of the United States—the population increase was but 7.1 percent.

The nature of the shifts in population from central cities to the suburbs is clearly evident in Table 1, where the standard metropolitan statistical areas are classified according to size in 1960. These shifts have been most pronounced in the metropolitan areas with very large and intensively developed cities. Within the five SMSA's of three million or more inhabitants (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit), the gain during the 1950's was only 1 percent in the central cities but as much as 71 percent in the suburban ring. However, the smaller the size of the SMSA, the greater was the rate of growth of the central cities in relation to that of the ring. Only in the group of metropolitan areas with less than 100,000 population was the rate of increase greater in the central cities (29 percent) than in their surrounding territory (11 percent).

The population growth since 1940 in the central cities and in the outlying parts of the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas is shown in Table 2; in addition to summary figures by geographic division, details are given for the 42 areas with 600,000 or more population in 1960. It is apparent that all divisions of the country have shared in the marked suburban growth, the rate of population in-

*For a more precise definition of standard metropolitan statistical area, see footnote to Table 2.

crease being highest in the Pacific States and lowest in New England. Between 1950 and 1960, population more than doubled in the territory bordering San Jose and San Diego. The suburban growth was equally pronounced in four other large metropolitan areas—Miami, Denver, Minneapolis, and New Orleans. Especially noteworthy is the experience in the environs of Miami, where the population increased about 160 percent for the second successive decade.

In only a few of the large SMSA's were the population gains during the 1950's more rapid in the central city than in the outside territory. Phoenix led in this respect; the population in the city quadrupled—rising from 107,000 in 1950 to 439,000 in 1960—but remained virtually unchanged in the suburban ring. The rate of population increase was also considerably greater in the city than in the surrounding parts of five other metropolitan areas, namely, Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, and Tampa-St.Petersburg. However, in these areas the more rapid growth in the central cities was due largely to annexations of adjoining land.

The 1960 Census is the first to show population declines in many of our larger cities. More than one fourth of the central cities of metropolitan areas lost population during the 1950's. Of the 10 most populous cities in 1950, Los Angeles alone grew, its population increasing 25.8 percent—from 1,970,000 in 1950 to 2,479,000 in 1960. The population decreased about 13 percent in Boston and in St. Louis, almost 10 percent in Detroit, and from 1 to 5 percent in the other major cities. On the other

TABLE 1—POPULATION INCREASE IN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY SIZE OF AREA, 1950-1960

Size of SMSA in 1960	Central City			Outside of Central City		
	Population (thousands)		Percent increase	Population (thousands)		Percent increase
	1960	1950		1960	1950	
All Sizes	58,004	52,386	10.7	54,881	36,931	48.6
3,000,000 or more	17,828	17,655	1.0	13,935	8,134	71.3
1,000,000 to 3,000,000	12,708	12,037	5.6	17,111	11,821	44.8
600,000 to 1,000,000	6,978	5,640	23.7	6,298	4,030	56.3
100,000 to 600,000	19,134	16,004	19.6	17,131	12,581	36.2
Under 100,000	1,356	1,049	29.2	406	366	10.9

Note: See footnote to Table 2 for definition of a standard metropolitan statistical area.

TABLE 2—POPULATION INCREASE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES, 1940-1960

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Geographic Division, United States

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Central City			Outside of Central City		
	Population 1960 (thousands)	Percent Increase*		Population 1960 (thousands)	Percent Increase*	
		1950-60	1940-50		1950-60	1940-50
United States	58,004	10.7	14.7	54,881	48.6	35.9
New England	3,246	— 3.7	4.8	4,147	28.4	17.7
Boston, Mass.	697	—13.0	4.0	1,892	17.6	11.8
Providence-Pawtucket, R. I.-Mass.	288	—12.6	.2	528	22.7	17.5
Other	2,260	1.0	5.7	1,727	45.1	26.8
Middle Atlantic	14,076	— 3.1	4.8	13,819	36.9	18.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	279	— 6.8	3.7	379	30.4	19.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	533	— 8.2	.7	774	52.1	33.1
Jersey City, N. J.	276	— 7.7	— .7	335	— 4.0	— .7
New York, N. Y.	7,782	— 1.4	5.9	2,913	75.0	32.9
Newark, N. J.	405	— 7.6	2.1	1,284	24.7	19.5
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N. J.	280	6.9	4.7	907	47.6	31.0
Philadelphia, Pa.-N. J.	2,003	— 3.3	7.3	2,340	46.3	26.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	604	—10.7	.8	1,801	17.2	8.9
Other	1,914	— 4.6	2.3	3,086	23.4	9.9
East North Central	12,560	3.7	10.4	11,107	57.6	37.5
Chicago, Ill.	3,550	— 1.9	6.6	2,671	71.5	32.7
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.	503	— .3	10.6	569	42.1	20.8
Cleveland, Ohio	876	— 4.2	4.2	921	67.2	41.6
Columbus, Ohio	471	25.4	22.8	212	66.0	54.3
Dayton, Ohio	262	7.6	15.7	432	57.3	58.6
Detroit, Mich.	1,670	— 9.7	13.9	2,092	79.3	54.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	476	11.5	10.4	221	77.6	68.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	741	16.3	8.5	453	41.7	32.0
Other	4,009	13.2	13.2	3,537	40.0	32.6
West North Central	3,979	6.3	10.7	3,370	52.5	29.9
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	476	4.1	14.4	564	57.6	24.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	796	— 4.4	6.8	686	115.7	69.8
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	750	—12.5	5.0	1,310	51.9	33.1
Other	1,957	22.5	15.1	810	20.7	16.2
South Atlantic	6,223	21.2	20.4	7,000	61.6	57.0
Atlanta, Ga.	487	47.1	9.6	530	33.9	54.2
Baltimore, Md.	939	— 1.1	10.5	788	72.9	62.5
Miami, Fla.	292	17.0	44.8	643	161.7	157.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	456	106.1	30.9	316	68.4	82.6
Washington, D. C.-Md.-Va.	764	— 4.8	21.0	1,238	87.0	117.1
Other	3,285	27.3	23.0	3,485	46.1	38.8
East South Central	2,380	17.3	24.3	1,784	30.4	35.5
Birmingham, Ala.	341	4.6	21.8	294	26.2	21.1
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	391	5.8	15.7	335	61.0	56.9
Memphis, Tenn.	498	25.6	35.2	129	49.9	32.3
Other	1,151	22.7	24.6	1,026	22.0	35.8
West South Central	6,430	41.8	45.8	2,633	29.9	25.4
Dallas, Texas	680	56.4	47.4	404	30.7	33.0
Houston, Texas	938	57.4	55.0	305	44.8	45.8
New Orleans, La.	628	10.0	15.3	241	109.6	99.2
San Antonio, Texas	588	43.9	60.9	99	8.1	9.1
Other	3,597	42.5	50.1	1,583	21.7	18.4
Mountain	2,047	73.6	39.4	1,301	50.6	69.9
Denver, Colo.	494	18.8	29.0	435	121.8	59.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	439	311.1	63.3	224	— .3	86.3
Other	1,114	69.7	43.4	642	44.8	67.0
Pacific	7,063	22.8	32.0	9,720	68.7	79.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	2,823	27.1	33.1	3,920	82.6	72.0
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	373	— .3	22.3	449	35.6	69.1
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	223	68.0	43.4	587	84.0	83.2
San Diego, Calif.	573	71.4	64.4	460	106.7	158.6
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	1,108	— 4.5	23.8	1,675	55.0	105.8
San Jose, Calif.	204	114.3	39.2	438	124.4	83.4
Seattle, Wash.	557	19.1	27.0	550	45.9	67.2
Other	1,202	24.1	35.1	1,641	50.8	68.5

*Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Note: Data relate to the 212 areas in the United States as constituted in 1960; in general, each SMSA is an area which includes at least one central city of at least 50,000 persons together with the county or counties which are economically and otherwise oriented to the central city. Each 1960 figure has been independently rounded; hence, the sums of parts may differ slightly from the totals.

Source of basic data: 1960 Census of Population, PC (S1)-1, Table 3.

hand, the territory surrounding most of the major cities recorded marked gains, as is evident from Table 2. For example, although there was a small population decrease in New York City, the suburban ring increased 75 percent. In consequence, more than 1.1 million persons were added to the New York SMSA; only the Los Angeles area exceeded this gain.

Since the turn of the century, our population has been slowly but steadily centralizing in metropolitan areas. In the past two decades alone, the 212 SMSA's have increased their share of the country's population from 55 to 63 percent; in 1960 these areas included almost 113 million residents. During this period the suburban population as a proportion of the total metropolitan population increased even more rapidly, from 37 percent in 1940 to almost 49 percent in 1960. In fact, the movement to the periphery of cities has been so marked in recent years that in several areas the population of the suburban ring now exceeds that of the central cities. In the standard metropolitan areas of Boston, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Pittsburgh, the population in the suburbs is greater than that in the central cities by more than a million.

Peptic Ulcer: An Important Health Problem

It is estimated that 2,440,000 people in the United States have peptic ulcers, an average of 14.4 per 1,000 population. These estimates by the National Health Survey are based on data collected in household interviews during July 1957-June 1959.

The prevalence rate in the current Survey is nearly 6 times the rate of 2.6 per 1,000 reported in the National Health Survey of 1935-36. Much of the recorded increase, however, is probably spurious. With the growth and improvement of diagnostic aids—particularly radiological equipment — in both hospital and private practice, peptic ulcers have been detected with increasing frequency. Another factor may be the refinement of survey techniques used to elicit information on morbidity through household interviews. Then, too, so much publicity has been given to the association of ulcers with the stress of modern life that the condition may in fact be overreported.

Table 1 shows the prevalence of peptic ulcers, by sex and age, as reported in the current Survey. The condition is relatively infrequent under age 25, there being only 1.6 cases per 1,000 population, but the rate rises sharply with age to 27.6 per 1,000 at 35-44 years and to a peak of 28.7 at 45-54. It is only slightly lower in the next 20 years of life, then falls to a considerably lower level at ages 75 and over.

Peptic ulcers are much more fre-

quent among men than among women, the ratio being 3 to 1 at all ages combined. The sex ratio of cases is particularly high—4 to 1—at ages 25-34, and then declines irregularly with advance in age.

The amount of disability attributable to peptic ulcers is considerable. According to the National Health Survey, ulcers caused an average of 19.3 days of restricted activity a year among persons with the disease. About one fourth of all persons with ulcers reported bed disability of one or more days a year on account of the condition; of this group, about two thirds were confined to bed seven or more days a year. Peptic ulcers are also responsible for the loss of a great deal of working time. Thus, among persons aged 17 and over, about 50,000 were absent on an average working day because of ulcers. In each of the survey years, 12 million days were lost from work, or about 7½ days per person; at ages 45-64 the average time lost was 11 days a year.

Compared with the frequency of peptic ulcers, the number of deaths attributed to the disease is relatively small. There were about 10,800 such deaths in the United States during 1960, equivalent to a rate of 6 per 100,000 population.

In the past decade, the death rate from ulcers of the stomach has remained virtually stationary while that from ulcers of the duodenum has increased slightly.* As a result, the mortality rate from ulcers of

*Deaths from stomach or duodenal ulcers account for more than 97 percent of the total mortality from peptic ulcers.

TABLE 1—AVERAGE FREQUENCY OF PEPTIC ULCERS BY SEX AND AGE
Estimated on Basis of United States National Health Survey
July 1957-June 1959

Age Period (Years)	Total Persons		Males		Females	
	Number of Cases (thousands)	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Cases (thousands)	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Cases (thousands)	Rate per 1,000 Population
All Ages.....	2,440	14.4	1,771	21.4	669	7.7
Under 25....	121	1.6	93	2.5	*	*
25-34.....	397	17.6	316	29.3	82	7.0
35-44.....	636	27.6	471	42.5	166	13.9
45-54.....	569	28.7	392	40.5	178	17.5
55-64.....	390	26.1	280	39.0	110	14.2
65-74.....	256	26.4	176	38.9	81	15.7
75 and over..	70	14.1	*	*	*	*

*Too few cases in survey sample to yield reliable estimates.
Source: U. S. National Health Survey, Series B—No. 17, 1960, p. 11.

TABLE 2—MORTALITY FROM ULCERS OF STOMACH AND DUODENUM
By Color, Sex, and Age. United States, 1957-58

Age Period (Years)	Average of Annual Death Rates per 100,000				Ratio of Male to Female Death Rate	
	White		Nonwhite			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	White	Nonwhite
All Ages.....	9.8	3.1	6.5	2.4	3.2	2.7
35-44.....	4.1	1.1	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.6
45-54.....	12.0	2.9	13.6	4.1	4.1	3.3
55-64.....	27.2	5.6	25.8	7.5	4.9	3.4
65-74.....	51.2	12.9	40.4	11.6	4.0	3.5
75 and over..	85.6	32.8	40.3	17.8	2.6	2.3

Source of basic data: Reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics.

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the two sites has been about the same in recent years, whereas a decade ago the death rate from stomach ulcers was about one fourth higher than that from duodenal ulcers.

The variations in the mortality from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, by color, sex, and age, are shown in Table 2. Among white persons the death rate among males is somewhat over 3 times that for females at all ages combined; at ages 55-64 the ratio is nearly 5 to 1. In both sexes, the mortality from these conditions is very small under age 35, but thereafter increases progressively with advance in age to a peak at the oldest ages. Ulcers of the stomach and duodenum record a somewhat higher death rate among white than among nonwhite persons at all ages combined, reflecting the markedly higher mortality from the disease among white persons at the older ages.

The wide disparity between the frequency and the mortality from ulcers indicates that the case-fatality rate of the disease is low. In most cases, medical treatment and supervision prove adequate; even in hospitalized cases only about one third are treated surgically, according to the National Health Survey. Increased efforts are being directed to early detection of patients who are the more likely to need surgery—for example, those who have suffered a hemorrhage. In general, the long-term outlook for people with peptic ulcers is very favorable. Most persons with a medical history of this condition become eligible for Life insurance; in many cases where the condition has been quiescent for an extended period, insurance may be issued without extra premium.

Twenty-Year Survey of Catastrophic Accidents

In the past two decades there were 23 major catastrophes* in the United States, taking a toll of more than 4,300 lives. Somewhat over two fifths of these fatalities were caused by fires and explosions, while an equal proportion resulted from natural disasters—very largely tornadoes, hurricanes, and floods.

The greatest disasters in the period 1941-60 were the Texas City fire and explosion in 1947, which took 561 lives, and the fire in a Boston night club in 1942, causing the loss of 492 lives. Next in rank were hurricane Audrey, which struck in June 1957, killing about 395 people; the explosion of two ammunition ships in Port Chicago, Calif., in 1944, which fatally injured 322; and a series of tornadoes which swept across the Mississippi Valley in 1952, causing 229 fatalities. Of the next five major catastrophes in order of magnitude, four were natural disasters; the other was the Hartford, Conn., circus fire in 1944, which resulted in a loss of 168 lives.

Disasters accounted for somewhat less than 1 percent of the more than 2,500 accidents killing five or more persons in the 20-year period under review, but were responsible for about one sixth of the deaths. Actually, most catastrophic deaths occur in accidents taking from five to nine lives. According to a special tabulation covering the past five years, nearly three fifths of all deaths in catastrophes are in accidents of this magnitude; three fourths of the mortality is attributable to accidents taking fewer than 25 lives.

Catastrophic accidents of all types took about 27,000 lives in the continental United States in the period 1941-60. The number of fatal injuries varied considerably from one year to another, with 1947 experiencing the heaviest toll —about 2,000 lives. Almost as large were the annual losses in the war years 1942 and 1944. At the other extreme, catastrophes accounted for about 830 deaths in 1941, and approximately 1,000 in 1945 and in 1948. Incidentally, the first half of 1961 likewise shows a relatively favorable catastrophe record. The toll is slightly over 500, or appreciably below the January-June average for the preceding two decades. There has been only one catastrophe so far this year which has taken as many as 25 lives—the early May floods in the Midwest.

The accompanying table shows the number of catastrophes and the resulting death toll, by type of accident, for the 20 years as a whole and for successive five-year periods. Fires and explosions were responsible for about 7,600 deaths, or somewhat over one fourth of the

*The term "catastrophe" as used here denotes an accident in which five or more people are killed. A "major catastrophe" or "disaster" is an accident taking 100 or more lives. Military aviation catastrophes are not included in this study.

NUMBER OF CATASTROPHIC ACCIDENTS* AND NUMBER OF DEATHS
By Type of Accident. United States, 1941-60

Type of Accident	1941-60		1956-60		1951-55		1946-50		1941-45	
	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths
All Types†	2,533	27,003	805	7,021	678	6,769	568	6,412	482	6,801
Motor vehicle	958	6,022	377	2,305	289	1,732	164	1,069	128	916
Bus	91	803	15	128	17	136	23	192	36	347
Collision with railroad train	17	174	2	13	3	22	3	42	9	97
Other	74	629	13	115	14	114	20	150	27	250
All other motor vehicles	867	5,219	362	2,177	272	1,596	141	877	92	569
Collision with railroad train	163	1,005	43	279	51	295	35	215	34	216
Other	704	4,214	319	1,898	221	1,301	106	662	58	353
Air transportation	200	3,504	53	1,090	59	1,043	61	991	27	380
Water transportation	171	1,693	36	298	46	421	44	380	45	594
Railroad‡	69	1,229	12	175	12	193	17	313	28	548
Fire and explosion	749	7,622	229	1,739	190	1,354	184	2,138	146	2,391
Dwellings, apartments	477	2,945	176	1,089	135	822	113	708	53	326
Hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses	60	690	9	56	15	119	18	302	18	213
Homes for aged, convalescent, hospitals, etc.	33	535	7	125	10	127	8	182	8	99
Places of amusement	7	705	2	26	—	—	—	—	5	679
Other	172	2,747	35	443	30	284	45	946	62	1,074
Tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, etc.	209	4,974	50	1,033	48	1,649	61	1,129	50	1,163
Mines and quarries	76	1,216	11	139	12	207	16	263	37	607
All other	101	743	37	242	22	170	21	129	21	202

*The term "catastrophe" as used here denotes an accident in which five or more persons were killed. This table was compiled from insurance records, newspaper accounts, and other sources. The figures may not be quite complete, particularly with regard to accidents taking five to ten lives.
†Does not include military aviation accidents.
‡Collision of railroad train with motor vehicles are included among motor vehicle accidents.

total occurring in the two decades. Motor vehicle accidents ranked second with slightly more than 6,000 victims, while natural catastrophes killed nearly 5,000 persons. All other types of catastrophes combined accounted for less than a third of the fatalities.

Catastrophic motor vehicle accidents have been taking a steadily increasing toll, the number of deaths rising from 916 in 1941-45 to 2,305 in 1956-60. In the past decade such catastrophes were responsible for more deaths than any other type, whereas in the preceding decade they were outranked by fires and explosions and by natural catastrophes. Contrary to the general trend for motor vehicles, catastrophes involving buses have been occurring with decreased frequency

and have been taking fewer lives.

While civil air transportation has been expanding rapidly since the close of World War II, the number of people killed in plane catastrophes has increased only moderately. In 1956-60 the total was 1,090, or only 10 percent more than in 1946-50.

The number of lives lost in catastrophic fires and explosions has been smaller in recent years than in the earlier years of the study. There were about 1,700 such fatal injuries in 1956-60, compared with nearly 2,400 in 1941-45. The death toll from catastrophic fires and explosions in dwellings and apartments, however, has more than tripled in this period.

Mortality Remains at Elevated Level

IN the first half of 1961 the death rate among the Industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company — 719.3 per 100,000 at all ages combined—was practically the same as that recorded a year ago, but appreciably above the January-June rate for any other year in more than a decade. The recent trend of mortality among these insured is shown in the chart on page 10.

The mortality rates among white males and females under age 75 are exactly the same as those experienced in the first half of last year. As may be seen in the accompanying table, the death rate in each sex showed a slight tendency to increase in early adult life but tended somewhat in the opposite direction at the older ages. Nonwhite policyholders showed a similar trend pattern.

It is apparent from the table on page 11 that the death rate from the cardiovascular-renal diseases is not appreciably different from that recorded through June of last year. Currently, these diseases account for practically 55 percent of the total mortality among the Company's Industrial policyholders.

The recorded death rate from cancer (malignant neoplasms) increased slightly—from 146.7 per

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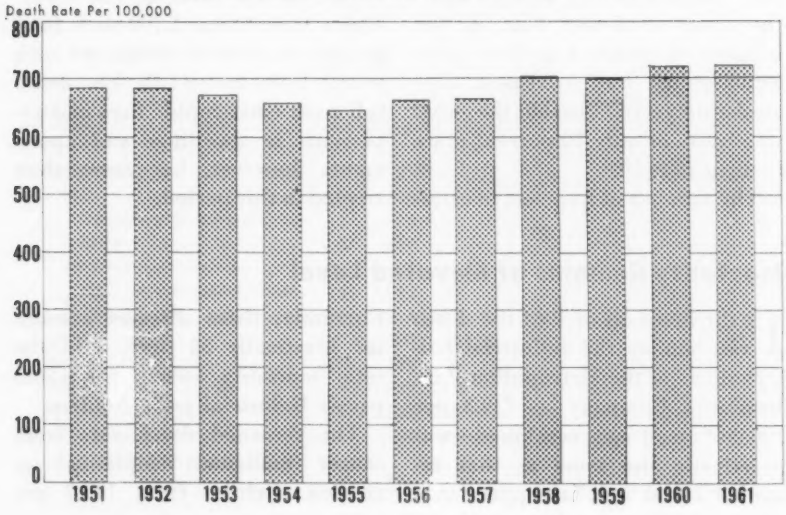
MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1961 AND 1960
White Industrial Policyholders by Sex
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Age Period (Years)	Death Rate per 1,000			
	White Males		White Females	
	1961*	1960	1961*	1960
Under 75	7.8	7.8	5.4	5.4
Under 5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0
5- 9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
10-14	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
15-19	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4
20-24	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
25-34	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
35-44	3.7	4.1	1.8	1.9
45-54	10.9	10.9	4.7	4.8
55-64	26.5	26.3	11.5	11.8
65-74	55.7	58.0	31.0	32.7

*Provisional.

DEATH RATES PER 100,000 FROM ALL CAUSES

Total Persons, All Ages. Industrial Policyholders
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. First Six Months, 1951 to 1961



100,000 in the first half of 1960 to 150.3 in the current year. For cancer of the respiratory system, the mortality rose from 22.0 to 24.2 per 100,000, or 10 percent.

In contrast to the trend for the major degenerative diseases, the death rate from pneumonia and influenza recorded a marked reduction. The rate for the January-June period fell from 28.3 per 100,000 in 1960 to 20.4 this year, a drop of 28 percent. This year's rate, in fact, is below that for the first half of the preceding two years, but somewhat above the rate in the years 1954 through 1957, when it averaged 17.0 per 100,000.

The tuberculosis death rate fell to a new low of 5.6 per 100,000 in the first half of 1961; this was 10 percent below the rate of a year ago and nearly one third less than that of five years ago.

Poliomyelitis accounted for but three deaths among the Industrial policyholders in the first half of 1961. Only 237 cases of the disease were reported in the general population of the United States in this period, a decrease of about 50 percent from the number reported in the like period of 1960.

The accident death rate among the Industrial policyholders through June—32.1 per 100,000—was identical with that recorded a year ago, although the motor vehicle accident rate increased fractionally.

MORTALITY FROM SELECTED CAUSES

Industrial Policyholders, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

June 1961

Cause of Death	Annual Rate per 100,000 Policyholders*				
	June		Year to Date		
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1959
All Causes	676.1	649.9	719.3	718.9	698.1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.2	5.8
Communicable diseases of childhood	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	†	†	0.1
Malignant neoplasms	147.2	142.4	150.3	146.7	144.9
Digestive system	46.5	46.4	47.9	49.2	49.7
Respiratory system	24.1	22.0	24.2	22.0	21.5
Diabetes mellitus	15.8	13.6	16.2	16.5	16.1
Diseases of the cardiovascular-renal system	364.3	344.8	391.3	386.3	378.4
Vascular lesions, central nervous system	64.6	65.5	70.7	72.0	71.4
Diseases of heart	270.2	253.0	291.0	286.2	279.6
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	11.6	9.6	12.6	11.6	11.6
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	218.7	204.9	234.3	229.2	221.9
Diseases of coronary arteries	130.2	122.8	136.6	134.0	132.4
Hypertension with heart disease	28.1	28.3	31.1	32.3	33.3
Other diseases of heart	11.8	10.3	12.9	13.0	12.8
Nephritis and nephrosis	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.5
Pneumonia and influenza	15.5	16.5	20.4	28.3	21.5
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Suicide	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.8
Homicide	3.5	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Accidents—total	35.4	34.4	32.1	32.1	32.1
Motor vehicle	14.6	15.1	13.7	13.6	13.9
All other causes	81.4	83.1	92.9	92.7	88.9

*These death rates relate to persons insured under Weekly or Monthly premium-paying Industrial policies and Monthly premium-paying Ordinary policies for small amounts of insurance.
†Less than 0.05.
Note: Rates for 1960 and 1961 are provisional.

Correspondence relating to the BULLETIN may be addressed to:

The Editor
STATISTICAL BULLETIN
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

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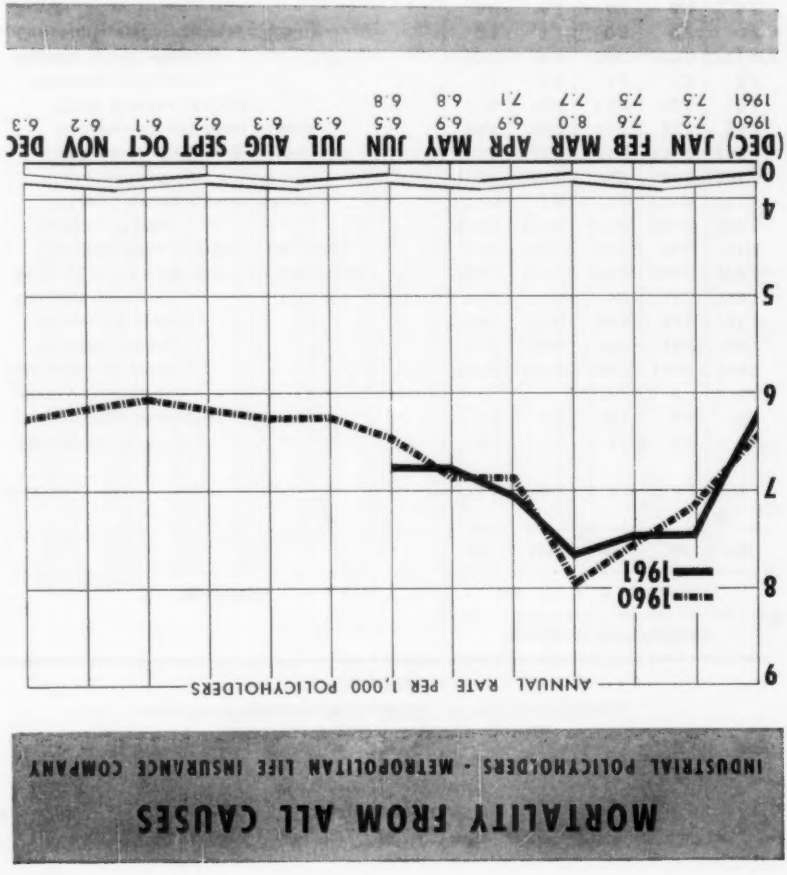
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